



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural Statistics
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.

Suite B105
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145

(765) 494-8371
nass-in@nass.usda.gov

Released: May 2, 2005
Vol. 55, No. 18

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Frequent showers throughout the week slowed field activities in most of the central and southern regions of the state, according to Indiana Agricultural Statistics. However, farmers in some areas were glad to see the rain to help relieve the dry soil conditions. Fieldwork made good progress in the northern regions, where corn planting and tillage operations were in full swing. The cold, wet weather is causing some concern among farmers who planted crops early. Emerged corn plants are very yellow. Corn planting is 3 days ahead of the average pace. Soybean planting is 2 days behind the average pace.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 1.5 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Fifty-one percent of the intended **corn** acreage is planted compared with 66 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 54 percent of the intended corn acreage is planted in the north, 55 percent in the central region and 40 percent in the south. Nine percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 18 percent last year and 8 percent for the average. Eleven percent of the intended **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 21 percent last year and 14 percent for the 5-year average.

Eighty-one percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 78 percent last year and 85 percent for the 5-year average. Four percent of the winter wheat acreage is **headed** compared with 10 percent last year and 9 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 86 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week were hauling grain to market, preparing equipment, attending FSA offices, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 10 percent excellent, 61 percent good, 27 percent fair and 2 percent poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Planted	51	36	66	41
Corn Emerged	9	NA	18	8
Soybeans Planted	11	7	21	14
Winter Wheat Jointed	81	63	78	85
Winter Wheat Headed	4	1	10	9

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	0	2	27	61	10
Winter Wheat 2005	1	4	23	56	16
Winter Wheat 2004	0	1	13	68	18

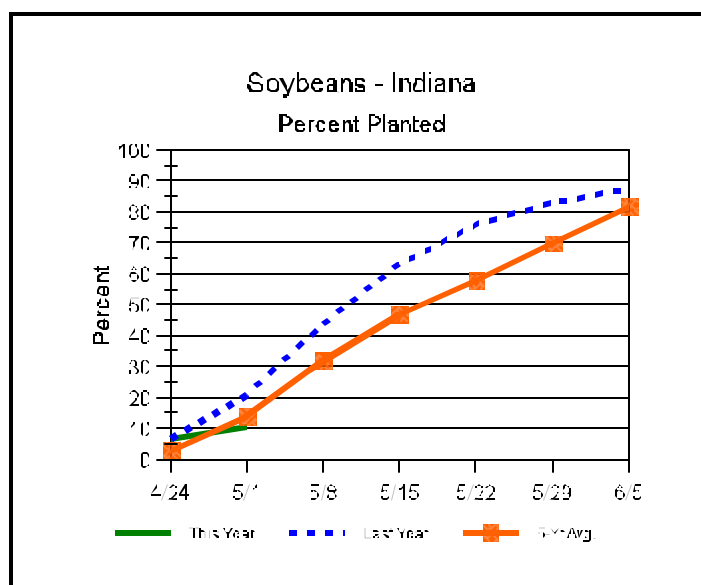
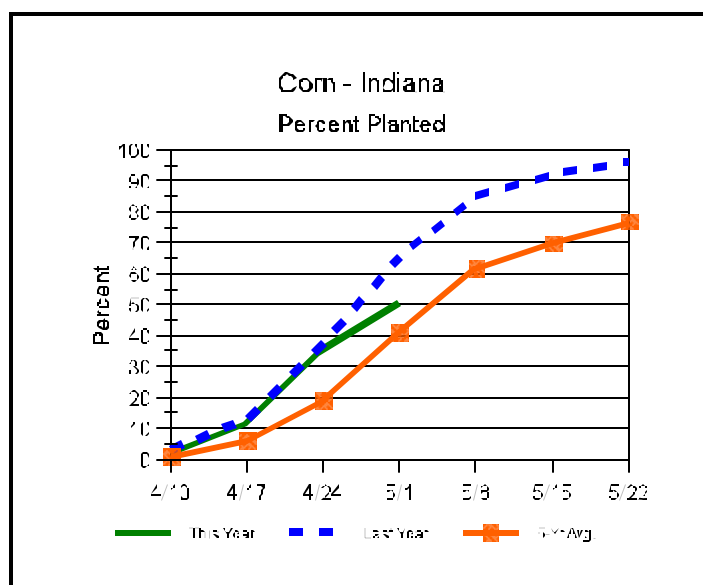
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	2	4
Short	4	5	13
Adequate	57	65	59
Surplus	39	28	24
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	1	3
Short	5	8	20
Adequate	75	79	66
Surplus	20	12	11
Days Suitable	1.5	4.2	4.4

CONTACT INFORMATION

--Greg Preston, Director
--Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm>

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Did We Dodge a Frozen Corn Bullet?

From what I can tell looking at temperature reports around Indiana this past weekend and looking at some fields of emerged corn, I don't believe Sunday morning's low temperatures around the state were lethal for corn that was planted and/or emerged. Cloud cover helped us avoid frost also, so we dodged that "bullet" also. Emerged corn at the Purdue Agronomy Farm showed some evidence of injury Monday. Some fields in far northern and/or eastern Indiana may have experienced some snow cover Saturday night and Sunday, but that will not necessarily be lethal to an emerged corn crop either.

Isolated frost forecast for Monday morning (Apr 25) may damage aboveground leaves of emerged plants. The forecasted temperatures in the low to mid 30's, however, should again NOT be lethal to growing points.

Bottom line is that I doubt that replanting will be necessary for much, if any, of the early planted corn in Indiana. Growers concerned about such a decision should exercise patience and give damaged fields three to five days to show evidence of recovery from frost/freeze damage.

Growers should be aware that emerged corn over the next few days will likely take on the typical "crappy" yellow-green appearance associated with exposure to such cold snaps.

A return to warm sunny weather will help alleviate this ugly state. Of more concern is a bit of fear mongering about the possibility that some planted fields not yet emerged may experience some degree of twisted or corkscrewed mesocotyls leading to belowground leaf emergence and stand loss. This phenomenon is anecdotally attributed to unusually cold soils prior to emergence.

Stay tuned for more information.....

For other Corny News Network articles, browse through the CNN Archives at www.kingcorn.org/news/archive.html.

For other information about corn, take a look at the Corn Growers' Guidebook at www.kingcorn.org

Bob Nielsen, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN.

(Additional article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday May 1, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air					Avg		April 1, 2005 thru				
	Temperature			Precip.		4 in		May 1, 2005				
						Soil		Precipitation				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	65	32	47	-9	0.36	3		2.41	-1.35	10	156	+32
Valparaiso_AP_I	65	31	47	-7	0.03	2		1.15	-2.94	9	157	+68
Wanatah	66	30	47	-6	0.07	3		1.20	-2.73	10	122	+53
Wheatfield	65	33	47	-7	0.30	3		2.39	-1.51	13	142	+68
Winamac	65	31	46	-9	0.32	3	47	1.90	-1.90	11	152	+57
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	65	32	46	-10	0.24	4		1.35	-2.65	12	135	+31
South_Bend	64	30	47	-7	0.06	3		1.07	-2.86	10	165	+86
Young_America	61	34	47	-8	0.55	4		2.57	-1.02	11	168	+77
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	62	31	46	-8	0.48	5	46	1.50	-2.24	12	141	+75
Fort_Wayne	63	33	46	-8	0.57	5		2.26	-1.23	14	148	+63
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	63	31	47	-10	0.80	4		3.70	-0.16	12	168	+27
Perrysville	66	34	49	-7	0.51	3	50	3.41	-0.59	10	190	+75
Spencer_Ag	63	33	46	-10	1.00	4		3.64	-0.52	14	160	+39
Terre_Haute_AFB	64	32	49	-8	0.71	4		3.43	-0.60	13	205	+63
W_Lafayette_6NW	66	35	48	-7	0.43	4	52	2.05	-1.79	12	186	+90
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	66	40	51	-6	0.65	4		4.33	+0.50	14	244	+112
Greenfield	63	33	47	-10	0.76	6		4.80	+0.64	15	164	+56
Indianapolis_AP	62	32	48	-10	0.69	3		4.69	+0.86	13	209	+77
Indianapolis_SE	62	33	47	-10	0.68	4		4.77	+0.88	12	181	+60
Tipton_Ag	62	32	46	-9	0.74	5	51	4.03	+0.01	15	132	+55
East Central(6)												
Farmland	61	33	46	-8	0.65	4	44	4.23	+0.54	13	133	+61
New_Castle	59	30	44	-10	0.68	2		4.12	-0.09	11	117	+41
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	64	34	50	-10	0.95	4		2.13	-2.04	13	256	+37
Freelandville	64	34	49	-9	0.97	4		2.99	-1.03	12	231	+72
Shoals	66	32	49	-9	1.67	4		3.66	-0.60	13	227	+70
Stendal	66	36	50	-9	0.84	5		3.28	-1.32	14	277	+92
Vincennes_5NE	67	37	51	-8	0.96	4	50	3.38	-0.64	12	255	+96
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	65	35	49	-10	1.34	4		4.17	-0.56	12	246	+84
Oolitic	63	30	47	-10	0.77	4	51	3.53	-0.62	15	192	+57
Tell_City	67	38	52	-8	1.55	5		3.45	-1.52	12	299	+103
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	63	31	46	-9	0.77	4		3.75	-0.22	14	185	+83
Milan_5NE	63	33	47	-9	0.92	4		4.17	+0.20	15	180	+78
Scottsburg	64	32	49	-10	0.84	3		4.05	-0.27	13	225	+65

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

Copyright 2005: Agricultural Weather Information Service, Inc. All rights reserved.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com

Cold Weather and Postemergence, Spike Stage Herbicide Applications in Corn

We have observed quite a bit of corn emerging over the last couple of days. It is likely that recent windy, then rainy conditions prohibited many fields from receiving soil applied herbicides. Since almost all soil applied chloroacetamide: atrazine premix products can be applied to emerged corn, it will be tempting to spray these fields as soon as they are dry enough to drive across. Here are a few important points to keep in mind.

1. Cool, cloudy weather and wet soils slow the corn plants ability to metabolize (detoxify) herbicides. Corn will be stressed after coming through the cool, wet period and will be more susceptible to showing herbicide injury symptoms. This is a typical condition under which we see atrazine injury and chloroacetamide injury.
2. As a general rule, do not apply chloroacetamide: atrazine premixes in nitrogen solutions if the corn is emerged. Nitrogen solutions are effective in promoting herbicide uptake and causing necrosis on leaves by themselves, resulting in severe injury. Most labels state that atrazine premixes should only be applied in water if the corn has emerged. A few products do allow postemergence applications in nitrogen solutions, but consult the label if you have questions about a specific product.
3. Another general consideration involves tank mixtures of 2,4-D with a chloroacetamide: atrazine premix and applying this mixture to emerged corn. The acetochlor (Harness, Degree, Keystone) labels indicate that 2, 4-D should not be applied within 7-14 days before or 3-5 days after planting, but before crop emergence. This restriction is written into the label because of crop injury concerns. Applications within 7-14 days before planting can injure corn by being washed down into the corn seed germination zone (seed furrow). Applications after corn planting can cause injury if the combination of products comes into contact with corn foliage. If in doubt about crop injury potential of a specific chloroacetamide: atrazine premix, consult the label to see if it is allowed or do not tankmix 2,4-D with atrazine premixes and apply to emerged corn.
4. If the field has a dense infestation of emerged weeds and an aggressive adjuvant system will be needed to increase postemergence herbicide activity, wait a few days to allow the corn to recover from the cold stress before applying herbicides.

Bill Johnson, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Purdue University.

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by Indiana Agricultural Statistics, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to Indiana Agricultural Statistics, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.